New genera of Alleculinae (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae: Alleculinae: Alleculini) from the Oriental Region. Part XVI – *Upineloides* gen. nov.

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Abstract. A new genus of the subtribe Alleculina Laporte, 1840 - *Upineloides* gen. nov. is described to include the following new species: *Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov., *Upineloides malayensis* sp. nov., *Upineloides parvus* sp. nov., *Upineloides suturalis* sp. nov. (as a type species) and *Upineloides ululalatensis* sp. nov. all from Malaysia, *Upineloides myanmarensis* sp. nov. from Myanmar, *Upineloides siberutensis* sp. nov. and *Upineloides sumatrensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia, which are described, illustrated, keyed and compared together.

INTRODUCTION

A new genus of Alleculinae (subtribe Alleculina, Laporte, 1840) - *Upineloides* gen. nov. with the type species *Upineloides suturalis* sp. nov. is described for eight new species from the Oriental Region as follows: *Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov., *Upineloides malayensis* sp. nov., *Upineloides parvus* sp. nov., *Upineloides suturalis* sp. nov. and *Upineloides ululalatensis* sp. nov. all from Malaysia, *Upineloides myanmarensis* sp. nov. from Myanmar, *Upineloides siberutensis* sp. nov. and *Upineloides sumatrensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia. A similar genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 was elevated from the level of subgenus by Novák (2015). In present we know 3 subgenera and 22 species of *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 from the Palaearctic Region (Novák 2020) and further 5 species are known from the Oriental Region (Novák 2019).

Species of the new genus *Upineloides* gen. nov. clearly differ from those of the genus *Upinella* mainly by dorsal surface of body with distinct setation and almost shiny, by elytra widest near humeri or in basal half, by ultimate maxillary palpus widely triangular or slightly shoe shaped, by half heart shaped clypeus distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin, by lateral margins of pronotum strongly arcuate and by protarsal claws with 8 or more visible teeth.

All new species are described, illustrated and keyed together. A checklist of *Upineloides* species is added.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two important morphometric characteristics used for the descriptions of species of the subfamily Alleculinae, the 'ocular index' dorsally (Campbell & Marshall 1964) and 'pronotal index' (Campbell 1965), are used in this paper as well. The ocular index equals (100 × minimum dorsal distance between eyes) / (maximum width of head across eyes). The pronotal index is calculated as (100 × length of pronotum along midline) / (width across basal angles of pronotum).

In the list of type material, a slash (/) separates data in separate rows.

The following collection codes is used:

SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
VNPC private collection of Vladimír Novák, Praha, Czech Republic.

Other abbreviations used in the text: yl= yellow label.

Measurements of body parts and corresponding abbreviations used in text are as follows: AL - total antennae length, BL - maximum body length, EL - maximum elytral length, EW - maximum elytral width, HL - maximum length of head (visible part), HW - maximum width of head, OI - ocular index dorsally, PI - pronotal index dorsally, PL - maximum pronotal length, PW - pronotal width at base, RLA - ratios of relative lengths of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex (3=1.00), RL/WA - ratios of length / maximum width of antennomeres 1-11 from base to apex, RLT - ratios of relative lengths of tarsomeres 1-5 respectively 1-4 from base to apex (1=1.00).

Measurements were made with Olympus SZ 40 stereoscopic microscope with continuous magnification and with Soft Imaging System AnalySIS. Snapshots were taken by using camera Canon EOS 550 D and Canon Macro Photo Lens MP-E and software Helicon Focus 5.2.

TAXONOMY

Upineloides gen. nov.

(Figs. 1-40)

Type species. *Upineloides suturalis* sp. nov.

Description. Habitus as in Figs. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31 and 36, body narrow, elongate, parallel, dorsal surface with pale setation and microgranulation. Head (Figs. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 26, 32 and 37) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, with pale setation and punctuation. Clypeus wide and transverse, half heart shaped, excised in middle of apical margin. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, almost slightly narrower or as wide as diameter of one eye. Antenna relatively long, distinctly exceeding half body length. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 almost slightly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomere 11 half drop shaped, widest before apex. Ultimate maxillary palpomere widely triangular or slightly shoe shaped. Pronotum (Figs. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 26, 32 and 37) wide, transverse, widest in middle or in two thirds from base to apex, surface with very small and sparse punctures, sometimes indistinct. Elytra narrow, elongate, parallel, elytral striae with rows of punctures. Elytral intervals rather flat or slightly convex. Scutellum pentagonal or triangular. Elytral epipleura well-developed, narrowing to ventrite 1. Legs long, strong, male protibiae with angle near middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Figs. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 27, 33 and 38). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 strongly widened and lobed. Both protarsal claws with 8 or more visible teeth. Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 25, 29, 30, 34, 35, 39, 40) relatively long. Basal piece narrowing in dorsal view, slightly arcuate in apical part laterally. Apical piece short, beak shaped with widened apex in dorsal view.

Female has body slightly wider than male, protibiae usually shaped, without angle and not excised in inner side, tarsal claws with less teeth.

Differential diagnosis. A similar genus is *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856.

Species of *Upineloides* gen. nov. distinctly differs from species of the genus *Upinella* mainly by dorsal surface almost shiny, by elytra widest near humeri or in basal half elytra length, by ultimate maxillary palpus widely triangular or slightly shoe shaped, by half heart shaped clypeus distinctly excised in middle of anterior margin, by lateral margins of pronotum strongly arcuate, by

protarsal claws with 8 or more visible teeth; while species of *Upinella* have dorsal surface of body matte, elytra widest near middle or in apical third, ultimate maxillary palpus is almost in the shape of long shoe, clypeus is not excised in apical margin and not shaped as half heart, lateral margins of pronotum are almost finely arcuate and protarsal claws have usually less than 8 teeth.

Remark. All males of *Upineloides* species have apically excised protibiae with angle in inner side near middle. Dorsal surface (pronotum and elytra) always with setation. A little males of *Upinella* species have angle or thorn in middle of inner side of protibiae. Dorsal surface is almost glabrous.

Etymology. The name *Upineloides* is taken from *Upinel*- marking similarity to the genus *Upinella* Mulsant, 1856 and ending *-oides* marking character of gender. Gender: masculine.

Distribution. Malaysia, Myanmar, Indonesia.

***Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-5)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 90 km north of Gua Musang, Mount Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang / Mt. Basor, 1700 m / Kampong Kubur Datu, 10.iv.-5.v.2016, Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): same data as holotype, but, 1.iii.-21.iii.2015 (VNPC); (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 30 km N of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM / 22.v.-14.vi.2011; P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (2 ♂♂): Malaysia W, Kelantan 70 / NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, 17.iv. / -9.v.2014, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W, Kelantan / 90 km NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m / Kampong Perias / 17.iv.-9.v.2014 / P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / basorensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 1, body narrow, elongate, parallel, black, dorsal surface rather matte with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 12.09 mm. Widest near middle elytra length; BL/EW 3.10.

Head (Fig. 2) blackish brown, relatively small, slightly wider than long, through the eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface slightly shiny with relatively long and dense, pale setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Clypeus wide and transverse, half heart shaped, with shallow punctures and distinct microgranulation, lateral margins rounded, apex ochre yellow, excised in middle. Mandibles blackish brown, with pale setae on sides. HW 2.06 mm; HW/PW 0.75; HL (visible part) 1.96 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, slightly narrower than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 28.91.

Antenna. Long, narrow (AL 7.76 mm, exceeding almost two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.64). Antennomeres 1 and 2 brown slightly shiny, antennomeres 3-11 blackish brown, rather matte. Antennomeres with pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest. Antennomeres 5-11 shorter than antennomere 3 and more than 3 times longer than wide. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest in middle.

RLA(1-11): 0.47 : 0.30 : 1.00 : 1.23 : 0.96 : 0.98 : 0.94 : 0.93 : 0.85 : 0.85 : 0.86.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.87 : 1.76 : 4.43 : 5.67 : 4.52 : 3.78 : 3.74 : 4.11 : 4.04 : 3.89 : 3.66.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, slightly shiny, with pale setation and fine microgranulation and very small, punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex,

ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped with ochre yellow apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 2) blackish brown, transverse, convex, rather matte, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with short, relatively sparse, pale setation and fine microgranulation, punctuation indistinct. PL 2.04 mm; PW 2.75 mm; PI equal to 74.18. Border lines very narrow. Margins conspicuous in dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior part not clearly distinct. Lateral margins arcuate, base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly excised. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Blackish brown, narrow, elongate, parallel, rather matte, with longer, erect, pale setation. EL 8.09 mm; EW 3.90 mm; EL/EW 2.07. Elytral striae with rows of small and coarse punctures, intervals between punctures in rows wider than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals more flat than convex, with sparse, small and shallow punctures and very fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Black, roundly triangular, matte, with setae and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, covered with a few pale setae, basal part blackish brown, widest at base, with one row of punctures, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, blackish brown, narrow, with very fine microgranulation, pale setation and punctuation, punctures very small. Protibiae with angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Fig. 3). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.70 : 0.75 : 0.70 : 1.09 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.50 : 0.43 : 0.45 : 0.76 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.39 : 0.65 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 10 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black, with short, sparse, pale setae and sparse, small punctures. Abdomen blackish brown, slightly shiny, with recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense, small punctures. Ultimate ventrite dark brown, matte with sparse, pale setae.

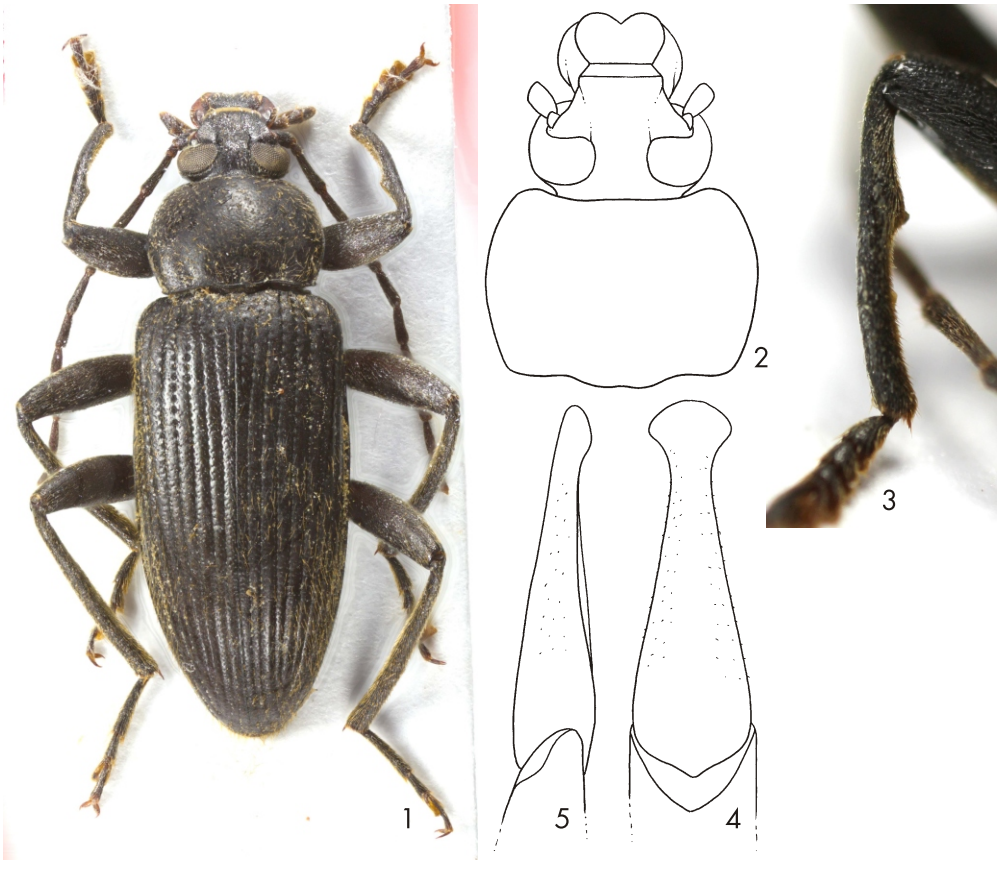
Aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece almost parallel in dorsal view, narrowing laterally. Apical piece short, beak shaped with widened apex from dorsal and lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.38.

Female has body slightly wider than in male. Antennomere 3 almost as long as antennomere 4. Protibiae normally shaped, without angle, not excised in inner side, protarsal claws have 10 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 14). BL 12.88 mm (12.09-13.84 mm); HL 2.02 mm (1.92-2.13 mm); HW 2.13 mm (2.02-2.24 mm); OI 30.97 (28.13-34.17); PL 2.11 mm (2.04-2.27 mm); PW 2.99 mm (2.65-3.28 mm); PI 70.12 (68.46-73.94); EL 7.14 mm (8.09-9.58 mm); EW 4.22 mm (3.90-4.65 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information). Most similar species are *Upineloides parvus* sp. nov. from Malaysia and *Upineloides siberutensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia. *Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *U. parvus* and *U. siberutensis* mainly by scutellum roundly triangular, by ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 largely blackish brown; while *U. parvus* and *U. siberutensis* have scutellum pentagonal, ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 are at least partly reddish brown.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Mount Basor in Kelantan Province (Malaysia).



Figs. 1-5. *Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov.; Figs. 1-3: male holotype: 1- habitus; 2- head and pronotum; 3- protibia; 4- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 5- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

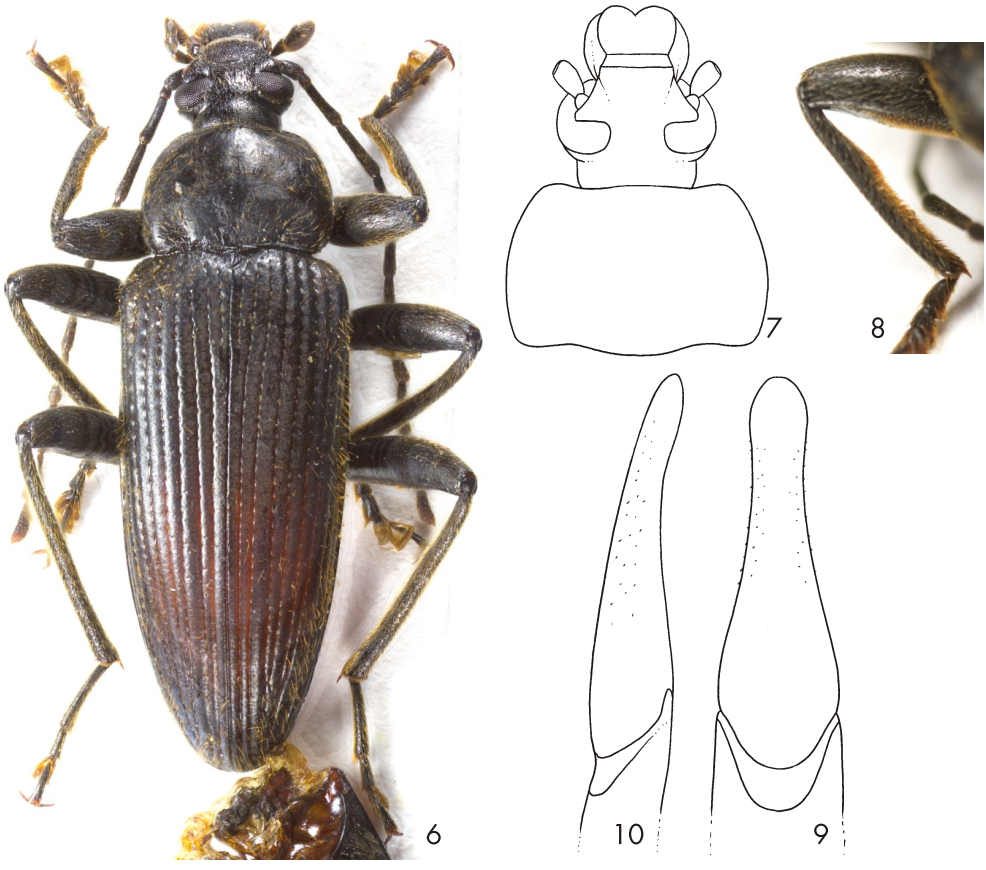
Distribution. Malaysia (Kelantan Province).

***Upineloides malayensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 6-10)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Pahang Province, Cameron Highlands, Tanah Rata, 1200-1500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA West, Pahang / Cameron Highlands, TANAH / RATA, 3.ii.-19.ii.2005 / P. Čechovský lgt. 1200-1500 m, (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC). (1 ♂): MALAYSIA West, PER K / 40 km SE of IPOH, 900 m / Banjaran Titi Wangsu / RINGLET, 29.iii.-15.iv.2004 / P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): MALAYSIA-W, Perak / 40km SE of IPOH, 900 m / Banjaran Titi Wangsa / RINGLET, 25.iii.-3.iv. / 2002, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (2 ♂♂): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang / Mt. Basor, 1700 m / Kampong Kubur Datu, 1.iii.-21.iii.2015, Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data as penultimate, but 10.iv.-5.v.2016, Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂, 1 ♀): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 30 km N of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM; 27.v. / -19.vi.2011; P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (2 ♀♀): same data as penultimate, but 22.v.-14.vi.2012, (VNPC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W, Kelantan 70 / km NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, 17.iv. / -9.v.2014, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / malayensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.



Figs. 6-10. *Upineloides malayensis* sp. nov.: Figs. 6-8: male holotype: 6- habitus; 7- head and pronotum; 8- protibia; 9- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 10- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 6, body narrow, elongate, parallel, blackish brown, dorsal surface shiny with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 13.93 mm. Widest at humeri; BL/EW 3.36.

Head (Fig. 7) blackish brown, relatively small, slightly longer than wide, through the eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface shiny with long, pale setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Clypeus wide and transverse, half heart shaped, with distinct microgranulation and shallow punctures, lateral margins rounded, apex ochre yellow, excised in middle. Mandibles blackish brown, shiny, glabrous dorsally, with pale setae in sides. HW 2.12 mm; HW/PW 0.68; HL (visible part) 2.29 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 33.23.

Antenna. Long, narrow, blackish brown (AL 9.13 mm, exceeding two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.66). Antennomeres with long, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 4 times longer than wide. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest in middle.

RLA(1-11): 0.52 : 0.20 : 1.00 : 1.25 : 1.18 : 0.96 : 1.06 : 1.06 : 1.00 : 0.96 : 0.86.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.12 : 0.93 : 4.19 : 4.91 : 4.94 : 4.13 : 4.58 : 5.07 : 4.62 : 5.32 : 4.45.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, slightly shiny, with pale setation and fine microgranulation and very small, punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped with ochre yellow apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 7) blackish brown, transverse, convex, slightly shiny, distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with long, relatively sparse, pale setation, fine microgranulation and very sparse, very small, almost indistinct punctures. PL 2.21 mm; PW 3.11 mm; PI equal to 71.06. Border lines very narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Lateral margins arcuate, base finely bisinuate, anterior margin slightly excised. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Blackish brown, narrow, elongate, parallel, shiny, with pale setation. EL 9.43 mm; EW 4.15 mm; EL/EW 2.27. Elytral striae with rows of small and coarse punctures, intervals between punctures in rows almost wider than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with sparse, small and shallow punctures and very fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Black, roundly triangular, matte, with setae and microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, covered with a few pale setae, with one row of larger punctures in basal part, widest in base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, then relatively narrow and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, blackish brown, narrow, with very fine microgranulation, long, pale setation and punctuation, punctures very small. Protibiae with angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Fig. 8). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.81 : 0.94 : 1.57 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.43 : 0.60 : 0.90 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.34 : 0.34 : 0.75 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 16 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown, with short, sparse, pale setae and sparse, small punctures. Abdomen blackish brown, slightly shiny, with dense and long, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 9, 10) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece narrowing in dorsal view, slightly arcuate laterally. Apical piece short, beak shaped dorsally and laterally, with rounded apex. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.86.

Female has body slightly wider than male. Protibiae usually shaped, without angles or excisions. Protarsal claws have only 12 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 13). BL 14.13 mm (12.59-15.75 mm); HL 2.32 mm (2.05-2.65 mm); HW 2.17 mm (1.90-2.48 mm); OI 33.71 (28.57-36.67); PL 2.27 mm (2.06-2.59 mm); PW 3.14 mm (2.59-3.56 mm); PI 71.28 (69.35-72.27); EL 9.53 mm (8.48-10.51 mm); EW 4.36 mm (3.74-4.88 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information). Most similar species is *Upineloides ululalatensis* sp. nov.

Upineloides malayensis sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *U. ululalatensis* mainly by anterior margin of pronotum only slightly excised (as in Fig. 7), by protarsal claws with 16 teeth in male and 12 teeth in female and by apical piece of aedeagus (Figs. 9 and 10); while *U. ululalatensis*

has anterior margin of pronotum more excised (Fig. 37), protarsal claws have 12 teeth in male and 10 teeth in female and shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 39 and 40.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the country of its origin - Malaysia.

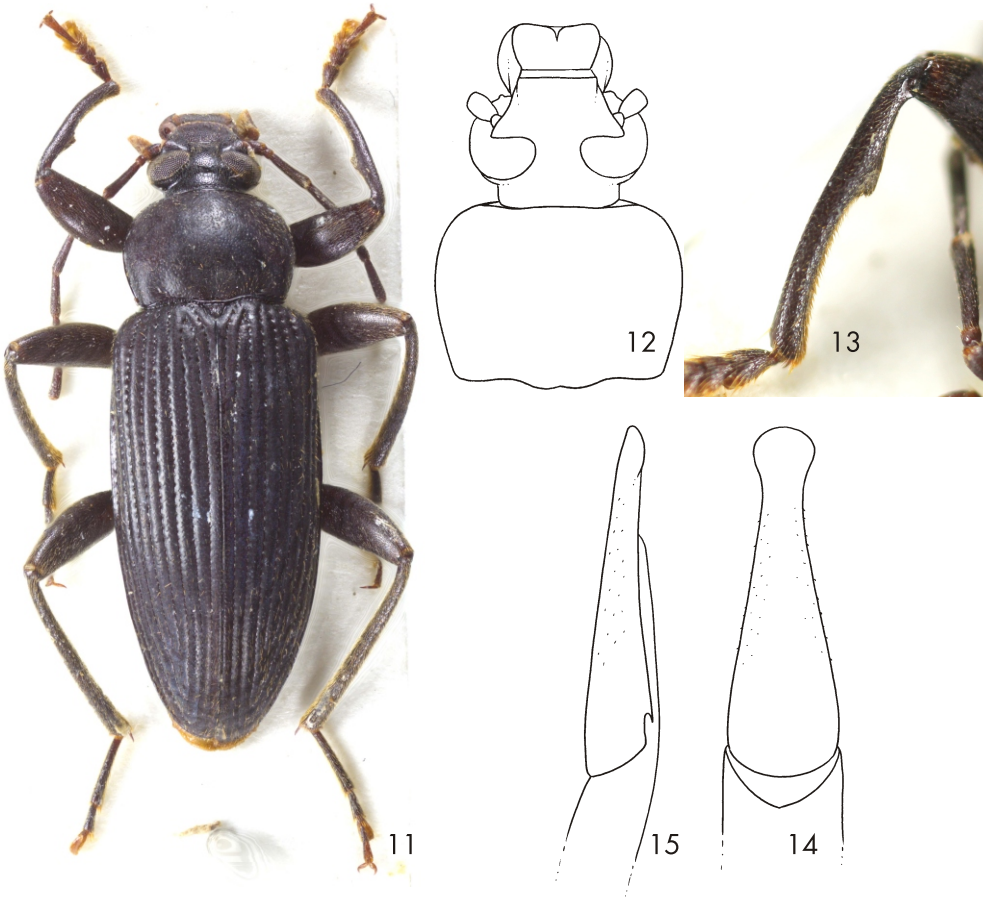
Distribution. Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang, Perak).

Upineloides myanmarensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 11-15)

Type locality. Myanmar, Southwestern parts of Shan State, Inle lake, Nyaungshwe.

Type material. Holotype (♂): BURMA (Myanmar) / SW Shan State / INLE lake – NYAUNGSHWE / J. REJSEK 7.-16.6.1997, (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / myanmarensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.



Figs. 11-15. *Upineloides myanmarensis* sp. nov. (male holotype): 11- Habitus; 12- head and pronotum; 13- protibia; 14- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 15- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 11, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from blackish brown to black, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and fine microgranulation, BL 11.57 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.16.

Head (Fig. 12) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with recumbent, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small and coarse, intervals between punctures narrow with microgranulation. Clypeus wide and transverse, half heart shaped, black with apex and sides ochre yellow, with pale setae and fine microgranulation, lateral margins rounded, apex excised. Mandibles reddish brown, shiny, glabrous dorsally with apex and partly lateral margin black. HW 2.00 mm; HW/PW 0.67; HL (visible part) 1.98 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; slightly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 27.82.

Antenna. Long, narrow, blackish brown. Apical part of antennomeres 1 and 2 pale brown, dorsal surface of antennomeres with short, pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-8 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-8 more than 4 times longer than wide.

RLA(1-8): 0.44 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 1.12 : 0.90 : 0.88 : 0.90 : 0.86.

RL/WA(1-8): 1.69 : 1.52 : 4.79 : 5.54 : 4.22 : 4.75 : 5.12 : 4.20.

Maxillary palpus reddish brown, rather matte, with pale setae and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped, pale brown with ochre yellow apex, distinctly paler than penultimate palpomere.

Pronotum (Fig. 12) black, slightly convex, slightly transverse, in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near two thirds from base. Dorsal surface with short and relatively sparse, pale setation, fine microgranulation and relatively dense punctuation, punctures very small and shallow. Intervals between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. PL 1.99 mm; PW 2.50 mm; PI equal to 79.60. Border lines narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Lateral margins arcuate, base finely bisinuate, anterior margin almost straight. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct.

Elytra. Black or blackish brown, narrow, elongate, parallel, with short and sparse, recumbent, pale setation. EL 7.60 mm; EW 3.66 mm; EL/EW 2.08. Elytral striae with rows of large and coarse punctures. Intervals between punctures approximately as wide as diameter of punctures in rows. Elytral intervals convex, with sparse, very small and shallow punctures and very fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Black, pentagonal, slightly shiny with microgranulation and pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, widest in base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1 (here narrowest), with rows of punctures in basal half, then relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, black or blackish brown, narrow, with very fine microgranulation, dense, short, recumbent, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Protibiae with angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Fig. 13). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.68 : 0.79 : 0.97 : 1.52 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.38 : 0.31 : 0.44 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 8 or 9 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black, prothorax and mesoventrite almost impunctate, with a few short pale setae, metaventrite with pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen blackish brown, shiny, with dense, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense

punctuation, punctures very small. Ultimate ventrite brown, with shallow triangular impression in apex.

Aedeagus (Figs. 14, 15) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally. Apical piece short, beak shaped with widened apex from dorsal view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.34.

Female unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 3). BL 12.06 mm (11.57-12.34 mm); HL 2.01 mm (1.98-2.04 mm); HW 2.02 mm (2.00-2.06 mm); OI 26.30 (22.63-28.65); PL 2.02 mm (1.99-2.08 mm); PW 2.54 mm (2.50-2.59 mm); PI 79.76 (79.37-80.31); EL 8.03 mm (7.60-8.30 mm); EW 3.80 mm (3.66-3.87 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information). Most similar species is *Upineloides sumatrensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia, which has also pronotum widest near two thirds from base to apex.
Upineloides myanmarensis sp. nov. distinctly differs from similar species *U. sumatrensis* mainly by elytral intervals more convex, by maxillary palpus pale brown, by antennomeres 1 and 2 partly reddish brown and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus (Figs. 14 and 15); while *U. sumatrensis* has elytral intervals more flat, maxillary palpus and antennomeres 1 and 2 are blackish brown, shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 29 and 30.

Etymology. Patronymic, named after country of its origin - Myanmar.

Distribution. Myanmar (Shan State).

Upineloides parvus sp. nov.

(Figs. 16-20)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 90 km north of Gua Musang, Gunung Basor, Kampong Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): wl: MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang / Gunung Basor, 1700 m / Kampong Kubur Datu / 10.iv.-5.v.2016 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype; (VNPC); (6 ♂♂, 1 ♀): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang / Mt. Basor, 1700 m / Kampong Kubur Datu, 1.iii.-21.iii.2015, Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 30 km N of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM; 27.v. / -19.vi.2011; P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 30 km N of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM; 22.v.-14.vi.2012, (VNPC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W, Kelantan 70 / NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, 17.iv. / -9.v.2014, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W, Kelantan / 90 km NW of Gua Musang / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, / Kampong Perias / 17.iv.-9.v.2014 / P. Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / parvus sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 16, body relatively small, narrow, elongate, parallel, black, rather matte, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 9.74 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.03.

Head (Fig. 17) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, with sparse, pale setae, fine microgranulation and

dense punctuation, punctures small and coarse. Clypeus wide and transverse, half heart shaped, with long setation and fine microgranulation, lateral margins and apex ochre yellow, margins rounded, apex excised in middle. Mandibles brown, shiny, glabrous dorsally with pale setae in sides. HW 1.65 mm; HW/PW 0.69; HL (visible part) 1.62 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 32.41.

Antenna. Long (AL 6.52 mm, reaching two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.67). Antennomeres black, narrow, with recumbent, pale setation, small punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 1-4 slightly shiny, antennomeres 5-11 matte. Antennomeres 5-10 approximately as long as antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 3 times longer than wide. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest before paler apex.

RLA(1-11): 0.44 : 0.26 : 1.00 : 1.20 : 1.01 : 0.97 : 1.03 : 1.05 : 0.95 : 0.99 : 0.94.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.58 : 1.26 : 4.09 : 4.91 : 4.13 : 3.37 : 3.88 : 3.67 : 3.18 : 3.44 : 3.39.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, slightly shiny, with pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped and distinctly paler than penultimate.

Pronotum (Fig. 17) black, transverse, widest near middle of lateral margins, matte, slightly convex, in base slightly narrower than elytra at humeri. Dorsal surface with pale setation and fine microgranulation, punctuation almost indistinct. PL 1.45 mm; PW 2.41 mm; PI equal to 60.17. Border lines narrow, margins conspicuous from dorsal view, only in the middle of anterior part not clearly distinct. Lateral margins arcuate, base bisinuate, anterior margin slightly excised. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Black, rather matte, elongate, parallel, with long, semierect, pale setation, widest near humeri. EL 6.67 mm; EW 3.22 mm; EL/EW 2.07. Elytral striae with rows of punctures, intervals between punctures in rows wider than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals rather flat, with sparse, very small and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Black, matte, pentagonal, with microgranulation and pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, widest in base, with one row of punctures in basal half, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1 (here narrowest), with pale setae, then relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

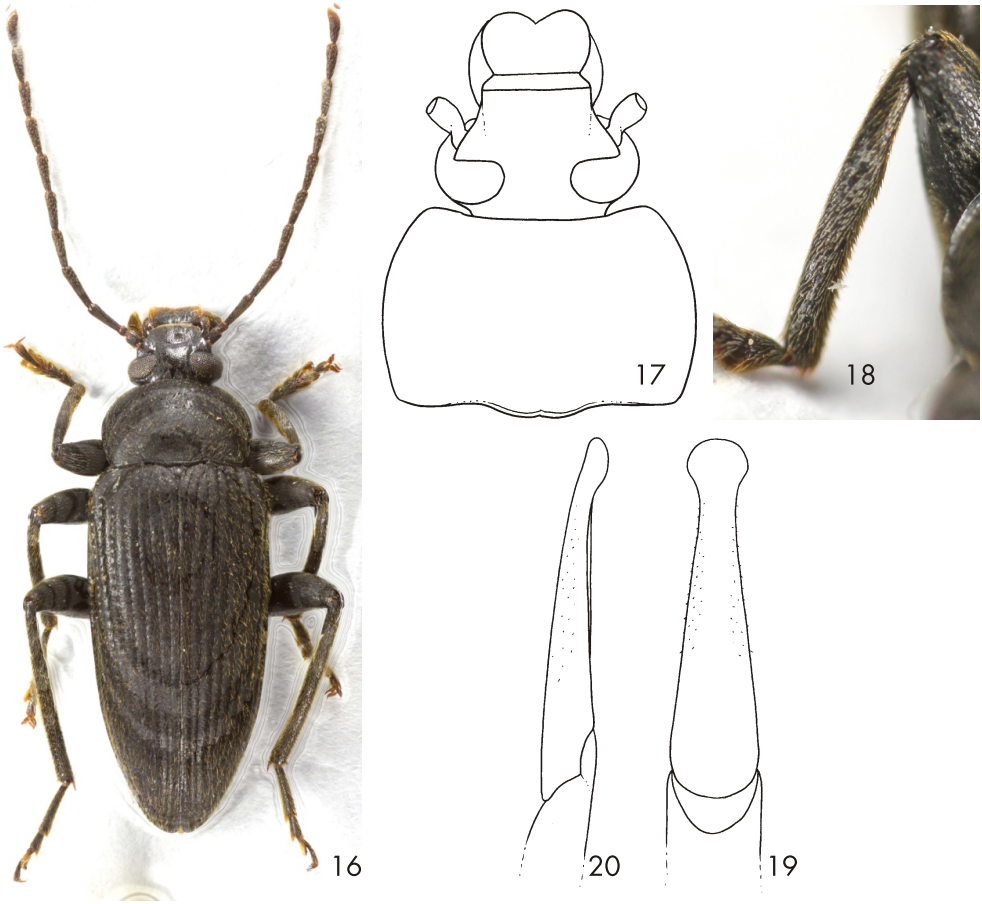
Legs. Long, black, narrow, with very fine microgranulation, small, shallow punctures and pale setation longer on tarsi and tibiae than in femora. Protibiae with fine angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Fig. 18). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.74 : 0.88 : 1.33 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.61 : 0.65 : 0.48 : 0.80 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.33: 0.35 : 0.53 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 11-13 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black. Abdomen blackish brown, shiny, with pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense, small and shallow punctures. Ultimate ventrite rather matte.

Aedeagus (Figs. 19, 20) ochre yellow, slightly shiny. Basal piece slightly narrowing dorsally and laterally. Apical piece short, relatively narrow, beak shaped with widened apex from dorsal and lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.65.

Female has body slightly wider than male. Protibiae usually shaped, without angle and not excised in inner side. Protarsal claws have 10 teeth.



Figs. 16-20. *Upineloides parvus* sp. nov.: Figs. 16-18: male holotype: 16- Habitus; 17- head and pronotum; 18- protibia; 19- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 20- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 24). BL 10.54 mm (9.74-11.37 mm); HL 1.75 mm (1.62-1.91 mm); HW 1.79 mm (1.65-1.96 mm); OI 34.09 (33.57-35.92); PL 1.68 mm (1.45-1.83 mm); PW 2.57 mm (2.31-2.79 mm); PI 64.85 (62.77-66.42); EL 7.11 mm (6.57-7.72 mm); EW 3.52 mm (3.22-3.91 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information). Most similar species are *Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov. from Malaysia and *Upineloides siberutensis* sp. nov. from Indonesia.
Upineloides parvus sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *U. basorensis* mainly by smaller body (BL 9.7-11.4 mm), by scutellum pentagonal, by ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 at least partly reddish brown; while *U. basorensis* has larger body (BL 12.1-13.8 mm), scutellum is triangular and ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 are largely blackish brown.

U. parvus is distinctly different from similar species *U. siberutensis* mainly by smaller body (BL 9.7-11.4 mm), by anterior angles of pronotum indistinct, rounded, by space between eyes of male distinctly larger than length of antennomere 1; while *U. siberutensis* has body larger (BL 12.3-13 mm), anterior angles of pronotum are distinct, obtuse, space between eyes of male is approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1.

Etymology. From Latin *parvus* (it means 'small').

Distribution. Malaysia (Kelantan).

***Upineloides siberutensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 21-25)

Type locality. Indonesia, Mentawai Islands, South Siberut Island, 50-100 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): INDONESIA iii.-iv. / 2005 S Siberut Isl.; / Mentawai Islands.; / 50-100 m; St. Jakl lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (1 ♂): Indonesia, Mentawai Isls / S SIBERUT ISL, Salappa vill env / 1.2007 50-100 m / St. Jakl lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / siberutensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 21, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from blackish brown to black, rather matte, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 12.56 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.31.

Head (Fig. 22) blackish brown, relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with dense, recumbent, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Anterior part more matte, with distinct microgranulation and shallower punctures than those in slightly shiny posterior half without distinct microgranulation. Clypeus half heart shaped, matte, wide and transverse, with long, pale setation and microgranulation, lateral margins rounded, apex ochre yellow, excised in middle. Mandibles reddish brown, slightly shiny, glabrous dorsally with fine microgranulation and pale setae in sides. HW 2.06 mm; HW/PW 0.65; HL (visible part) 2.05 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 28.72.

Antenna. Long (AL 8.58 mm, slightly exceeding two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.68). Antennomeres blackish brown with reddish brown apex, narrow, with pale setation, small, shallow punctures and fine microgranulation. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 1-4 slightly shiny, antennomeres 5-11 rather matte. Antennomeres 5-11 slightly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 3-10 slightly widened apically. Antennomeres 3-10 more than 4 times longer than wide. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest before apex.

RLA(1-11): 0.55 : 0.23 : 1.00 : 1.32 : 0.93 : 0.98 : 0.98 : 0.98 : 1.00 : 0.91 : 0.94.

RL/WA(1-11): 2.21 : 1.40 : 4.59 : 6.56 : 4.60 : 4.88 : 4.52 : 4.69 : 4.28 : 4.35 : 3.31.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, matte, with pale setation, microgranulation and small, shallow punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped with apex slightly paler.

Pronotum (Fig. 22) black, rather matte, convex, transverse, in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with relatively sparse, pale setation and fine microgranulation, punctuation almost indistinct. PL 1.92 mm; PW 2.60 mm; PI equal to 73.85. Border lines very narrow. Margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Lateral margins arcuate, base

and anterior margin bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles obtuse.

Elytra. Blackish brown, rather matte, narrow, elongate, parallel, with semierect, pale setation. EL 8.59 mm; EW 3.79 mm; EL/EW 2.27. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures, intervals between punctures in rows narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with sparse, small and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, pentagonal, slightly shiny with microgranulation and pale setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, with sparse, pale setation, widest in base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with one row of punctures in basal part narrowing to ventrite 1 (here narrowest), relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, black or blackish brown, narrow, with very fine microgranulation, dense, short, recumbent, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Protibiae with angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Fig. 23). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.52 : 0.83 : 1.14 : 1.76 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.41 : 0.60 : 0.67 : 0.89 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.39 : 0.42 : 0.62 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 14 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black, prothorax and mesoventrite with a few pale setae, metaventrite with short, pale setation and punctuation, punctures small. Abdomen black, shiny, with pale setation, shallow punctuation and fine microgranulation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 24, 25) pale brown, shiny. Basal piece narrowing in dorsal view, apical part arcuate laterally. Apical piece short, narrowly beak shaped with widened apex from dorsal and lateral view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.38.

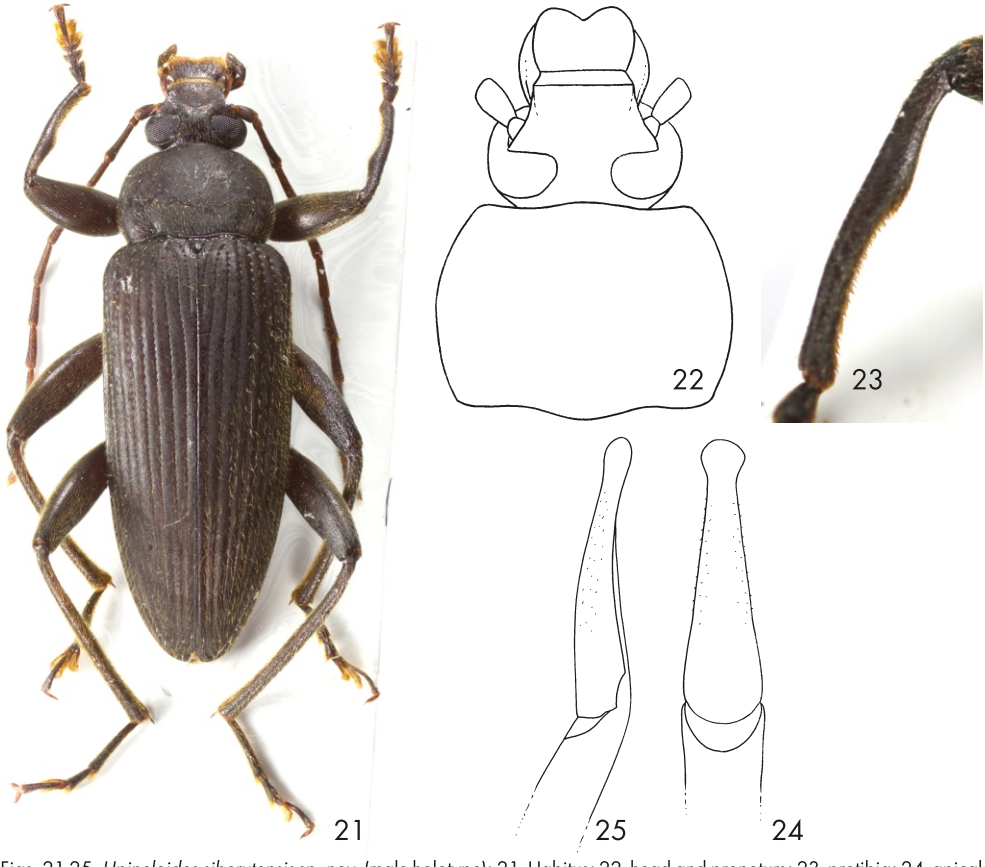
Female unknown.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 3). BL 12.62 mm (12.36-12.94 mm); HL 2.00 mm (1.88-2.07 mm); HW 2.01 mm (1.89-2.09 mm); OI 28.96 (25.77-32.39); PL 1.99 mm (1.92-2.09 mm); PW 2.66 mm (2.60-2.74 mm); PI 74.82 (73.85-76.28); EL 8.63 mm (8.51-8.78 mm); EW 3.81 mm (3.66-3.99 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information). Most similar species are *Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov. and *Upineloides parvus* sp. nov., both from Malaysia.
Upineloides siberutensis sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *U. basorensis* mainly by scutellum pentagonal, by ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 at least partly reddish brown; while *U. basorensis* has scutellum roundly triangular, ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 are largely blackish brown.
U. siberutensis is distinctly different from similar species *U. parvus* mainly by larger body (BL 12.3-13 mm), by anterior angles of pronotum distinct, obtuse, by space between eyes of male approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1; while *U. parvus* has smaller body (BL 9.7-11.4 mm), anterior angles of pronotum are indistinct, rounded, space between eyes of male is distinctly larger than length of antennomere 1.

Etymology. Toponymic, after the locality of its origin Island Siberut.

Distribution. Indonesia (Mentawai Islands, South Siberut Island).



Figs. 21-25. *Upineloides siberutensis* sp. nov. (male holotype): 21- Habitus; 22- head and pronotum; 23- protibia; 24- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 25- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

***Upineloides sumatrensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 26-30)

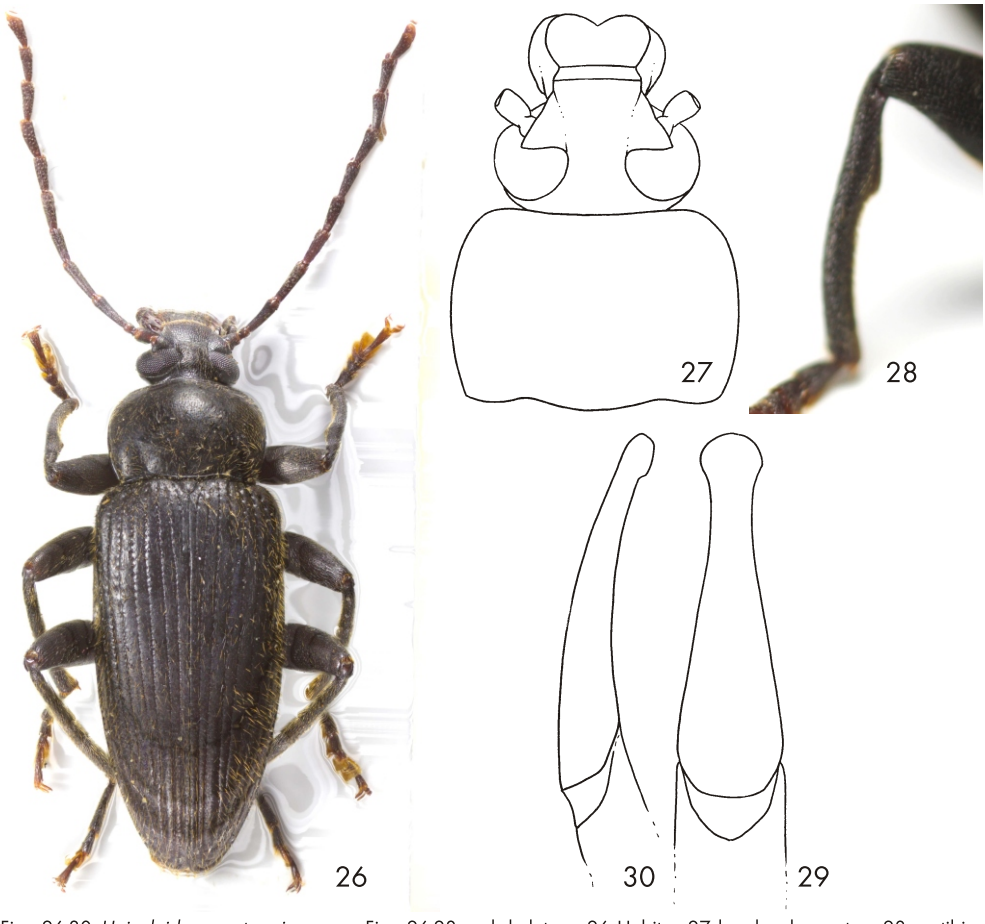
Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Aceh-Selatan, Babahrot.

Type material. Holotype (♂): yl: Indonesien: Sumatra, / Pro. Aceh-Selatan / Babahrot / 19.-22.7.1983 / leg. J. KLAPPERICH, (SMNS). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂): yl: same data as holotype, (SMNS, VNPC); (1 ♀): yl: same data as holotype, but 15.-20.8.1983, (SMNS). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / sumatrensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 26, body black, narrow, elongate, parallel, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 10.40 mm. Widest near half elytra length; BL/EW 3.06.

Head (Fig. 27) relatively small, approximately as long as wide, through the eyes approximately as wide as anterior margin of pronotum, with pale setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Clypeus wide and transverse, with sparse, very small and shallow almost indistinct punctures, pale setation and microgranulation, lateral margins rounded, apex

slightly excised in middle. Mandibles reddish brown, shiny, glabrous dorsally with pale setae on sides and distinct microrugosities on apex. HW 1.81 mm; HW/PW 0.79; HL (visible part) 1.80 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 28.52.



Figs. 26-30. *Upineloides sumatrensis* sp. nov.: Figs. 26-28: male holotype: 26- Habitus; 27- head and pronotum; 28- protibia; 29- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 30- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Antenna. Long (AL 6.86 mm, reaching two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.66). Antennomeres blackish brown, with recumbent, pale setation, small punctures and fine microgranulation, rather matte. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 3 times longer than wide. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest before apex.

RLA(1-11): 0.43 : 0.29 : 1.00 : 1.19 : 0.94 : 0.94 : 0.87 : 0.84 : 0.84 : 0.86 : 0.74.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.72 : 1.32 : 3.37 : 4.00 : 3.54 : 3.81 : 3.38 : 3.08 : 3.26 : 3.33 : 3.17.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, slightly shiny, with pale setation and small punctures.

Palpomeres paler in apex, palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped.

Pronotum (Fig. 27) black, wide, transverse, in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near two thirds from base. Dorsal surface rather matte, with long, pale setation, microgranulation and punctuation, punctures very small. PL 1.80 mm; PW 2.29 mm; PI equal to 78.60. Border lines very narrow. Margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Lateral margins arcuate, base finely bisinuate, anterior margin very slightly excised. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles indistinct, rounded.

Elytra. Black, narrow, elongate, parallel, with pale setation, rather matte. EL 6.80 mm; EW 3.40 mm; EL/EW 2.00. Elytral striae with rows of small punctures, larger than those in pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows wider than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals flat, with very sparse, very fine microgranulation and small punctures.

Scutellum. Black, pentagonal, slightly shiny, with microgranulation and long setae.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, black, slightly shiny, wide in base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with pale setae and punctures, relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, black, with fine microgranulation, recumbent, pale setation and punctuation, punctures very small and shallow. Femora strong, protibiae with angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Fig. 28). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, strongly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.69 : 0.84 : 1.02 : 1.43 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.44 : 0.53 : 0.55 : 0.87 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.36 : 0.37 : 0.60 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 12 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black, almost glabrous, with a few very short, pale setae and sparse, very small punctures. Abdomen black, slightly shiny, with dense, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small.

Aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30) pale reddish brown, shiny. Basal piece almost parallel, slightly narrowing dorsally, arcuate in apical part in lateral view. Apical piece short, beak shaped with widened apex in dorsal and lateral views. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 4.68.

Female has body and space between eyes distinctly wider than male. Protibiae usually shaped, without angle, without excision in inner side.

Measurements of female body. BL 13.00 mm; HL 1.80 mm; HW 1.81 mm; OI 46.37; PL 2.27 mm; PW 3.17 mm; PI 71.61; EL 8.93 mm; EW 4.40 mm; HW/PW 0.57; BL/EW 2.96; EL/EW 2.03.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Males (n= 3). BL 11.70 mm (10.40-12.64 mm); HL 1.90 mm (1.80-1.97 mm); HW 1.92 mm (1.81-1.99 mm); OI 29.45 (28.50-31.32); PL 1.90 mm (1.80-2.05 mm); PW 2.73 mm (2.29-2.94 mm); PI 73.56 (69.49-78.60); EL 7.90 mm (6.80-8.61 mm); EW 3.69 mm (3.40-3.91 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information). Most similar species is *Upineloides myanmarensis* sp. nov. from Myanmar, which also has pronotum widest near two thirds from base to apex.

Upineloides sumatrensis sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *U. myanmarensis* mainly by elytral intervals more flat, by maxillary palpus and antennomeres 1 and 2 blackish brown, by

shape of apical piece of aedeagus (Figs. 29 and 30); while *U. myanmarensis* has elytral intervals more convex, maxillary palpus is pale brown and antennomeres 1 and 2 are partly reddish brown, shape of apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 14 and 15.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after locality of its origin Island Sumatra.

Distribution. Indonesia (Sumatra Island).

Upineloides suturalis sp. nov.
(Figs. 31-35)

Type locality. West Malaysia, Kelantan, 90 km north of Gua Musang, Basor mountains, village Kubur Datu, 1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang / Gunung Basor, 1700 m / Kampong Kubur Datu / 10.iv.-5.v.2016 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (3 ♂♂): wl: MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 90 km N of Gua Musang / Mt. Basor, 1700 m / Kampong Kubur Datu, 1.iii.-21.iii.2015, Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W, Kelantan 70 / km NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m, 17.iv. / -9.v.2014, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (4 ♂♂): wl: MALAYSIA W, KELANTAN / 30 km NW of Gua Musang, / Ulu Lalat Mt., 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM / 22.v.-14.vi.2012 / Petr Cechovsky lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): same data as penultimate, but 27.v.-19.vi.2011, (VNPC); (1 ♀): MALAYSIA-W, Perak / 25 km NE of IPOH, 1200 m, / Banjaran Titi Wangsa mts. / KORBU mt., 1-15.iv.2000, / P. Čechovský leg., (VNPC); (1 ♂): MALAYSIA W., Kelantan / 40 km N of Gua Musang / 1100 m Gunung Berangkat / Kampong Riek, 15.v.-8.vii. / 2017, P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / suturalis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 31, body narrow, elongate, parallel, from reddish brown to black, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 13.77 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.16.

Head (Fig. 32) relatively small, slightly wider than long, through the eyes slightly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum, with recumbent, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures small and coarse. Clypeus wide and transverse, half heart shaped, with punctuation, fine microgranulation and long pale setation, lateral margins rounded, apex ochre yellow, distinctly excised in middle. Mandibles dark brown, shiny, almost glabrous dorsally with pale setae in sides. HW 2.19 mm; HW/PW 0.52; HL (visible part) 2.08 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, distinctly narrower than diameter of one eye; slightly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 29.53.

Antenna. Relatively long (AL 9.05 mm, reaching two thirds body length - AL/BL 0.66). Antennomeres black with recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and small punctures. Antennomeres 1 and 2 slightly shiny with apex narrowly paler, antennomeres 3-11 matte, antennomeres 3-10 slightly serrate. Antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest, antennomeres 5-11 almost slightly shorter than antennomere 3. Antennomeres 3-11 more than 3 times longer than wide. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest before apex.

RLA(1-11): 0.50 : 0.22 : 1.00 : 1.24 : 0.96 : 0.97 : 0.96 : 1.01 : 0.99 : 0.94 : 0.83.

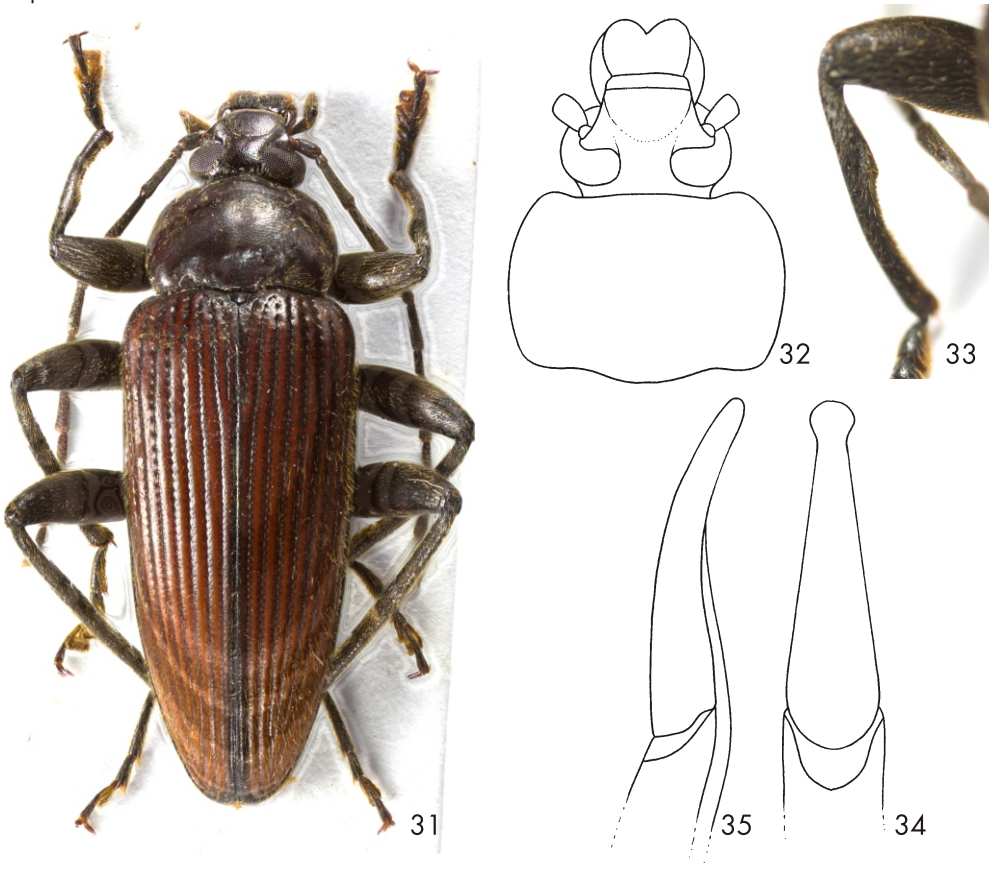
RL/WA(1-11): 1.84 : 1.07 : 3.92 : 5.47 : 4.36 : 4.39 : 4.36 : 4.06 : 3.39 : 4.43 : 3.90.

Maxillary palpus black, with long, pale setation, fine microgranulation and very small, shallow punctures. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped with distinctly paler apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 32) blackish brown, wide, transverse, slightly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle. Dorsal surface shiny with sparse, pale setation (slightly denser near lateral margins), microgranulation and very small and shallow punctures. PL 2.24 mm; PW 3.17 mm; PI

equal to 70.66. Border lines very narrow. Margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Lateral margins arcuate, base and anterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior and anterior angles roundly obtuse.

Elytra. Narrow, elongate, parallel, reddish brown with black suture, dorsal surface with pale setation, shiny. EL 9.45 mm; EW 4.36 mm; EL/EW 2.17. Elytral striae with rows of medium sized punctures, distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with microgranulation and sparse, very small and shallow punctures approximately as large as those in pronotum.



Figs. 31-35. *Upineloides suturalis* sp. nov.: Figs. 31-33: male holotype : 31- Habitus; 32- head and pronotum; 33- protibia; 34- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 35- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Scutellum. Black, distinctly pentagonal, matte with microgranulation.

Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown (upper side partly reddish brown), widest in base, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with sparse, pale setae and row of punctures in basal half, then relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Long, strong, black, with very fine microgranulation, pale setation and dense punctuation, punctures very small. Protibiae with angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (Fig. 33). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, strongly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.63 : 0.72 : 0.91 : 1.36 (protarsus), 1.00 :

0.49 : 0.50 : 0.57 : 0.70 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.37 : 0.42 : 0.69 (metatarsus).

Both protarsal claws with 17 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body black, metaventrite with a few pale setae, setation of prothorax and mesoventrite denser, surface with very sparse and very small punctures. Abdomen blackish brown with dense, recumbent, pale setation.

Aedeagus (Figs. 34, 35) long, pale brown, shiny. Basal piece narrowing in dorsal view, slightly arcuate in apical part laterally. Apical piece very short, narrowly beak shaped with widened apex from dorsal view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 6.68.

Female has body slightly wider than male, protibiae usually shaped, without angle, protarsal claws have 13 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 13). BL 13.19 mm (12.28-13.80 mm); HL 1.90 mm (1.72-2.08 mm); HW 2.01 mm (1.87-2.19 mm); OI 30.27 (28.82-32.73); PL 2.06 mm (1.84-2.24 mm); PW 3.00 mm (2.83-3.17 mm); PI 68.66 (64.98-73.93); EL 9.09 mm (8.66-9.66 mm); EW 4.08 mm (3.72-4.36 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information).
New species *Upineloides suturalis* sp. nov. distinctly differs from all new species of the genus *Upineloides* by brown pronotum and reddish brown elytra; while all other species have pronotum and elytra black or blackish brown.

Etymology. The new species is named after its main feature - darker elytral suture.

Distribution. Malaysia (Kelantan, Perak).

Upineloides ululalatensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 36-40)

Type locality. Western Malaysia, Kelantan Province, 30 km North of Gua Musang, Ulu Lalat Mount, Kampong Sungai Om, 800-1000m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): MALAYSIA W.,KELANTAN / 30 km N of Gua Musang / Ulu Lalat Mt. 800-1000m / KAMPONG SUNGAI OM; 27.v. /-19.vi.2011; P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). Paratypes: (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀): same data as holotype, (VNPC); (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): same data as holotype, but 22.v.-14.vii.2012, (VNPC); (1 ♂): MALAYSIA W., PAHANG / 50 km NE of Kuala / Rompin, Endau Rompin / Nat. P., 400 m, G. Keriung / (Kg. Tebu Hitam); 9.-30.iv. / 2008; P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC); (1 ♂): Malaysia W, Kelantan / 90 km NW of Gua Musang, / Mt. Chamah, 1900m / Kampong Perias / 17.iv.-9.v.2014 / P. Čechovský lgt., (VNPC). The types are provided with a printed red label: 'Upineloides / ululalatensis sp. nov. / HOLOTYPUS [or PARATYPUS] / V. Novák det. 2021'.

Description of holotype. Habitus as in Fig. 36, body narrow, elongate, parallel, blackish brown, slightly shiny, dorsal surface with pale setation, punctuation and microgranulation, BL 13.97 mm. Widest near elytral humeri; BL/EW 3.10.

Head (Fig. 37) relatively small, slightly wider than long, through the eyes distinctly narrower than anterior margin of pronotum. Dorsal surface with relatively dense, pale setation, microgranulation and dense punctuation, punctures small. Clypeus wide and transverse, matte,

half heart shaped, with long pale setation, sparse, small and very shallow almost indistinct punctures and with microgranulation, lateral margins rounded, apex ochre yellow and distinctly excised in middle. Mandibles brown, shiny, glabrous dorsally with sides and apex darker and pale setae on sides. HW 2.25 mm; HW/PW 0.67; HL (visible part) 2.07 mm. Eyes very large, transverse, distinctly excised, space between eyes narrow, approximately as wide as diameter of one eye; distinctly wider than length of antennomere 1; OI equal to 32.41.

Antenna. Long (AL 8.22 mm, distinctly exceeding half body length - AL/BL 0.59). Antennomeres blackish brown, narrow, with recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and sparse, small punctures. Antennomeres 1, 2 and 11 with reddish brown apex, antennomere 2 shortest, antennomere 4 longest. Antennomeres 5-11 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 3-11 more than 3 times longer than wide. Ultimate antennomere half drop shaped, widest in middle.

RLA(1-11): 0.46 : 0.28 : 1.00 : 1.23 : 0.91 : 0.92 : 0.92 : 0.96 : 0.89 : 0.87 : 0.87.

RL/WA(1-11): 1.76 : 1.06 : 3.34 : 4.88 : 4.55 : 4.47 : 4.16 : 4.07 : 3.77 : 3.79 : 3.83.

Maxillary palpus blackish brown, rather matte, with long, pale setation and fine microgranulation. Palpomeres 2 and 3 distinctly narrowest at base and widest at apex, ultimate palpomere widely triangular, slightly shoe shaped with distinctly paler apex.

Pronotum (Fig. 37) black, transverse, slightly convex, slightly shiny, in base distinctly narrower than elytra at humeri, widest near middle. Dorsal surface with relatively sparse and long, pale setation, fine microgranulation and punctuation, punctures small and shallow. Intervals between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. PL 2.45 mm; PW 3.35 mm; PI equal to 73.13. Border lines very narrow. Margins conspicuous from dorsal view. Lateral margins arcuate, base and anterior margin finely bisinuate. Posterior angles roundly obtuse, anterior angles distinct, obtuse.

Elytra. Blackish brown, narrow, elongate, parallel, with long, semierect, pale setation, shiny. EL 9.45 mm; widest near middle, EW 4.51 mm; EL/EW 2.10. Elytral striae with rows of coarse punctures distinctly larger than those in pronotum. Intervals between punctures in rows narrower than diameter of punctures. Elytral intervals slightly convex, with very small and shallow punctures and fine microgranulation.

Scutellum. Blackish brown, pentagonal, with microgranulation and long, pale setae, rather matte.

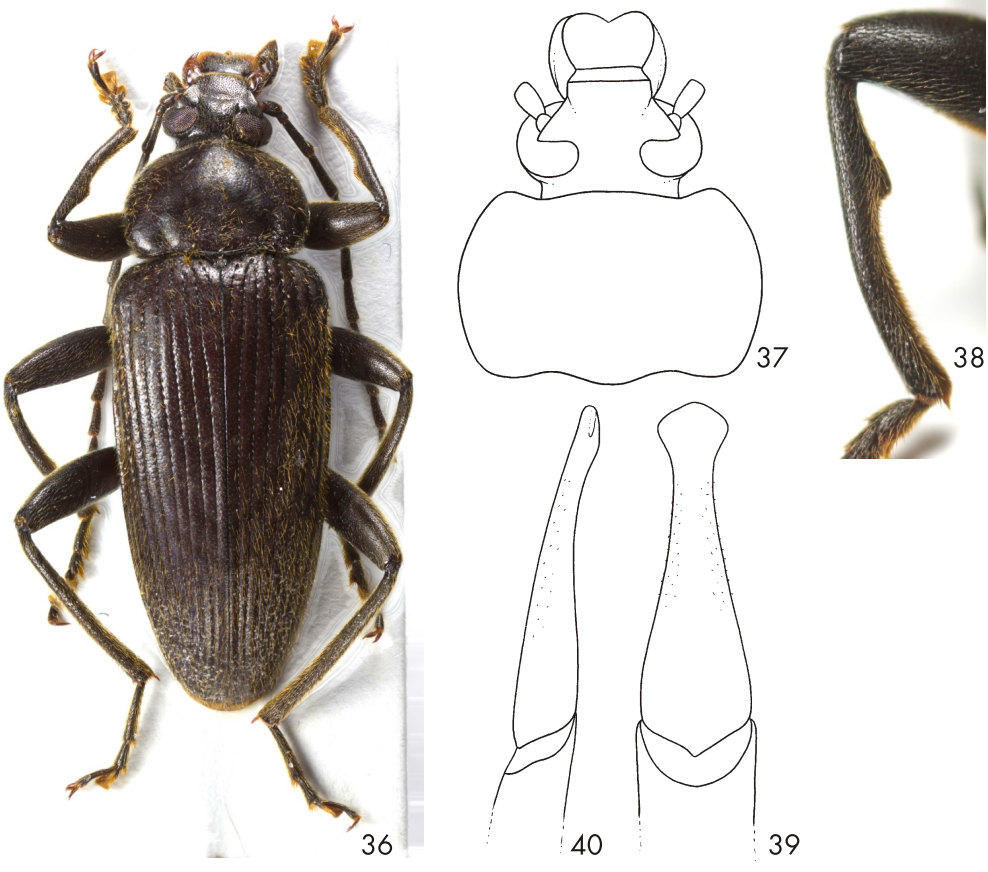
Elytral epipleura well-developed, blackish brown, widest in base, with one row of punctures in basal part, distinctly narrowing to ventrite 1, with pale setae relatively wide and parallel in apical part.

Legs. Blackish brown, long and narrow, with very fine microgranulation, long and dense, recumbent, pale setation and punctuation, punctures very small and shallow. Protibiae with angle before middle and slightly excised in apical half of inner side (as in Fig. 38). Protarsomeres and mesotarsomeres 3, 4 and metatarsomere 3 pale reddish brown, strongly widened and lobed. RLT: 1.00 : 0.77 : 1.27 : 1.27 : 2.02 (protarsus), 1.00 : 0.49 : 0.50 : 0.76 : 1.05 (mesotarsus), 1.00 : 0.40 : 0.42 : 0.74 (metatarsus).

Protarsal claws with 12 visible teeth.

Ventral side of body blackish brown with sparse, small punctures, prothorax and mesoventrite with sparse, short, pale setae, setation of metaventrite longer and denser. Abdomen blackish brown, slightly shiny, with dense, recumbent, pale setation, fine microgranulation and dense, very small and shallow punctures. Ultimate ventrite with shallow impression and narrowly ochre yellow apex and sparser setation and punctuation than those in penultimate ventrite.

Aedeagus (Figs. 39, 40) ochre yellow, shiny. Basal piece finely narrowing in dorsal view, very slightly arcuate laterally. Apical piece short, beak shaped dorsally and laterally, with widened apex from dorsal view. Ratio of length of apical piece to length of basal piece in dorsal view 1: 5.04.



Figs. 36-40. *Upineloides ululalatensis* sp. nov.: Figs. 36-38: male holotype: 36- Habitus; 37- head and pronotum; 38- protibia; 39- apical piece of aedeagus, dorsal view; 40- apical piece of aedeagus, lateral view.

Female has body slightly wider than in male. Protibiae usually shaped, without angle, not excised on inner side. Protarsal claws have 10 teeth.

Variability. The type specimens somewhat vary in size; each character is given as its mean value, with full range in parentheses. Specimens (n= 11). BL 12.80 mm (12.05-13.97 mm); HL 1.88 mm (1.74-2.07 mm); HW 2.04 mm (1.89-2.25 mm); OI 30.09 (26.04-32.88); PL 2.13 mm (1.95-2.45 mm); PW 2.97 mm (2.43-3.46 mm); PI 71.93 (64.74-76.45); EL 8.80 mm (8.09-9.86 mm); EW 4.07 mm (3.70-4.60 mm).

Differential diagnosis. (See the key below for more information). Most similar species is *Upineloides malayensis* sp. nov.

Upineloides ululalatensis sp. nov. clearly differs from the species *U. malayensis* mainly by anterior margin of pronotum more excised (Fig. 37), by protarsal claws with 12 teeth in male and 10 teeth in female and by shape of apical piece of aedeagus (Figs. 39 and 40); while *U. malayensis* has anterior margin of pronotum only slightly excised (as in Fig. 7), protarsal claws have 16 teeth in male and 12 teeth in female and apical piece of aedeagus is as in Figs. 9 and 10.

Etymology. Toponymic, named after the type locality Ulu Lalat Mount.

Distribution. Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang).

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *UPINELOIDES* GEN. NOV.

1 (2) Pronotum brown, elytra reddish brown with narrowly brown suture. Habitus as in Fig. 31; head and pronotum (Fig. 32); male protibia (Fig. 33); aedeagus (Figs. 34, 35). Malaysia (Kelantan, Perak). ..... *Upineloides suturalis* sp. nov.
2 (1) Dorsal surface blackish brown or black 3
3 (4) Pronotum widest near two thirds from base 5
4 (3) Pronotum widest near middle of lateral sides 7
5 (6) Elytral intervals more convex, maxillary palpus and antennomeres 1 and 2 partly pale brown. Habitus as in Fig. 11; head and pronotum (Fig. 12); male protibia (Fig. 13); aedeagus (Figs. 14, 15). Myanmar (Shan State). ..... *Upineloides myanmarensis* sp. nov.
6 (5) Elytral intervals rather flat, maxillary palpus and antennomeres 1 and 2 blackish brown. Habitus as in Fig. 26; head and pronotum (Fig. 27); male protibia (Fig. 28); aedeagus (Figs. 29, 30). Indonesia (Sumatra Island). ..... *Upineloides sumatrensis* sp. nov.
7 (8) Dorsal surface shiny 9
8 (7) Dorsal surface rather matte 11
9 (10) Anterior margin of pronotum slightly excised, protarsal claws with 16 teeth in male and 12 teeth in female. Habitus as in Fig. 6; head and pronotum (Fig. 7); male protibia (Fig. 8); aedeagus (Figs. 9, 10). Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang, Perak). ..... *Upineloides malayensis* sp. nov.
10 (9) Anterior margin of pronotum more excised, protarsal claws with 12 teeth in male and 10 teeth in female. Habitus as in Fig. 36; head and pronotum (Fig. 37); male protibia (Fig. 38); aedeagus (Figs. 39, 40). Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang). ..... *Upineloides ululalatensis* sp. nov.
11 (12) Scutellum roundly triangular, ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 largely blackish brown. Habitus as in Fig. 1; head and pronotum (Fig. 2); male protibia (Fig. 3); aedeagus (Figs. 4, 5). Malaysia (Kelantan). ..... *Upineloides basorensis* sp. nov.
12 (11) Scutellum pentagonal, ultimate maxillary palpomere and antennomeres 1 and 2 at least partly reddish brown 13
13 (14) Smaller species, anterior angles of pronotum indistinct, rounded, space between eyes of male distinctly larger than length of antennomere 1. Habitus as in Fig. 16; head and pronotum (Fig. 17); male protibia (Fig. 18); aedeagus (Figs. 19, 20). Malaysia (Kelantan). ..... *Upineloides parvus* sp. nov.
14 (13) Larger species, anterior angles of pronotum distinct, obtuse, space between eyes of male approximately as wide as length of antennomere 1. Habitus as in Fig. 21; head and pronotum (Fig. 22); male protibia (Fig. 23); aedeagus (Figs. 24, 25). Indonesia (South Siberut Island). ..... *Upineloides siberutensis* sp. nov.

LIST OF SPECIES OF THE GENUS *UPINELOIDES* GEN. NOV.

Upineloides basorensis sp. nov.	Malaysia (Kelantan)
Upineloides malayensis sp. nov.	Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang, Perak)
Upineloides myanmarensis sp. nov.	Myanmar (Shan State)

Upineloides parvus sp. nov.	Malaysia (Kelantan)
Upineloides siberutensis sp. nov.	Indonesia (Mentawai Islands, Siberut Island)
Upineloides sumatrensis sp. nov.	Indonesia (Sumatra Island)
Upineloides suturalis sp. nov.	Malaysia (Kelantan, Perak)
Upineloides ululalatensis sp. nov.	Malaysia (Kelantan, Pahang)

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